



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

RECORD OF POLITICAL EVENTS

[From May 1, 1908, to November 3, 1908]

I. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THE BALKAN SITUATION.—To the continued disorders in Macedonia (see last RECORD, p. 354) was added in May an insurrection of the inhabitants of Vathy, the capital of **Samos**, against the Turkish governor. Three battalions were required to restore order, and the Porte, acting on the suggestion of France and Great Britain, formally guaranteed in June the continuance of local self-government in the island.—The Anglo-Russian reform scheme for **Macedonia**, which was published in July with the assent of all the powers except Germany and Austria-Hungary, provided for the immediate organization of flying columns to suppress the rival nationalistic bands, the appointment by the powers of a governor-general for a term of seven years with extensive rights, including the selection of subordinates, and the application of Macedonian taxes to local needs. The triumph at Constantinople, in July, of the Young Turks and the reforms announced by the new ministry (see *infra*, pp. 774, 775) brought temporary quiet to Macedonia, and early in August the Anglo-Russian proposals were withdrawn.—Towards the end of August, the northern Albanians threatened the new régime with difficulties, and an opposition of Macedonian Bulgarians to a centralized system of government became evident. With the latter, **Bulgaria** naturally sympathized, and several incidents in September served to increase friction between Prince Ferdinand's government and the Porte. On the ground that the Bulgarian minister at Constantinople was only the agent of a tributary state, he was not invited to the dinner of the diplomatic corps on the anniversary of the sultan's accession, and he was recalled by his government. Simultaneously the continued occupation of the Oriental Railway Company's lines by Bulgarian troops, who had taken possession of them during a strike, called forth protests from Turkey.—To this already menacing situation, Austria-Hungary early in October added another complication. On October 3, Emperor Francis Joseph, in an autograph letter to the French president, first publicly announced his intention of incorporating **Bosnia and Herzegovina** into his dominions and of evacuating the Turkish sanjak of Novi Bazar; and on the seventh he issued a rescript to the peoples of the principalities guaranteeing a modified form of autonomous government. Meanwhile, on the fifth at Tirnovo, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, Prince Ferdinand with his ministry proclaimed the principalities of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia an independent united kingdom and assumed the title of "Tsar of the Bulgarians." Almost simultaneously, the public authorities in **Crete** decreed the union of that island with Greece.

The Ottoman government promptly protested to the powers against these violations of the treaty of Berlin and subsequent international agreements.—The action taken at Vienna aroused great excitement among the **Servians** and **Montenegrins**, who feared to be hemmed in by Austrian territory, and war along the Danube seemed for a time imminent. The Servian Skupshtina, convened in extraordinary session on October 10, called out 120,000 reservists, but it was stated that a shortage of ammunition prevented the immediate opening of hostilities. The detention by Austrian officials of General Vukotics, a special Montenegrin envoy to Servia, at Agram on October 20 created further ill-feeling, but the Austro-Hungarian government offered an apology, and it was reported on November 1 that calmer councils prevailed both in Servia and Montenegro.—The protest of the Ottoman government to the powers was answered by a Russian proposal for a **conference** of the signatories of the treaty of Berlin. This proposal was approved by France, Great Britain, Italy and Turkey, and subsequently it received the conditional approval of Germany, which had recognized the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The French and British press insisted that the Balkan entanglement had been plotted by Germany in order to sow discord among the parties to the recent *ententes*, Great Britain, France and Russia; but this was indignantly denied by Emperor William. It was reported that the program of Russia, France and Great Britain for the international conference would include the recognition of accomplished facts to date, the payment of indemnities by Bulgaria and Crete to Turkey, the purchase of the Oriental Railway by Bulgaria, the occupation and administration of the sanjak of Novi Bazar by Turkey, the renunciation by Austria of protection over Montenegro and the rectification of the Montenegrin and Servian frontiers. Direct negotiations on these matters between Bulgaria and the Porte and between Austria-Hungary and the Porte were opened on October 19 but without apparent results, the Turks preferring to leave the whole matter to the international conference.—Throughout this period of national revolution and international complication comparatively slight headway was made in the negotiations for the Macedonian **railways**. A draft scheme was signed at Paris in June for the construction of the Danube-Adriatic line under French supervision with capital apportioned as follows: French, 45 per cent.; Italian, 35; Russian, 15; and Servian, 5. The section of the Greek railway from the Piræus to the Turkish frontier was opened on September 6, but final arrangements for its continuation as well as for the construction of the Austrian line through Novi Bazar had not been effected at the close of this RECORD.

GENERAL EUROPEAN RELATIONS.—The **Dual Alliance** and the understanding between its members and **Great Britain** were strengthened in the summer by the holding of the Franco-British Industrial Exhibition at London, by an exchange of visits between King Edward and President Fallières and by visits of each of these heads of state to Nicholas II.—Both the French president and the emperor of Germany paid visits to the Scandi-

navian countries.—The Balkan complications (see *supra*) and the Moroccan situation (see *infra*) tended to increase irritation between Great Britain and **Germany**, and Emperor William publicly hinted, despite denials from Paris and London, that his rivals were intent on isolating Germany. Late in October the London *Telegraph* published an interview accorded some time previously by Emperor William to an Englishman, in which the emperor asserted his steadfast friendship for Great Britain, as evidenced during the Boer War in the face of French and Russian hostility, and indicated that Great Britain and Germany had common interests in Morocco. This "calculated indiscretion" was generally condemned by the European press, and in Germany it elicited severe criticism of the Foreign Office.—The **Porte** in July transferred the protection of Ottoman subjects in China from France to Germany, and it was reported that the latter was negotiating for the protection of Turks in Siam and Abyssinia.—A customs agreement was ratified in August between **Servia** and **Austria-Hungary** after three years' negotiation.—The delimitation of the sea boundary between **Sweden** and **Norway** was submitted to arbitration in June.

AFRICAN AND ASIATIC RELATIONS.—There has been an improvement in the **Moroccan** situation (see last RECORD, pp. 354–356). The army of Abd-el-Aziz, while proceeding in May from Rabat towards Fez, was hemmed in by hostile tribes in the Beni Hassan country, and half its number deserted to Mulai Hafid while the remainder retreated to Rabat. Mulai Hafid occupied Fez on June 7 and on the 18th was proclaimed sultan at Tetuan. At Alcazar the troops of his rival mutinied and pronounced in his favor. Abd-el-Aziz undertook another forward movement in August, but he was utterly defeated near Marakesh by his brother's troops and by the treachery of his own men and fled to Settât. He later sought French protection at Casablanca. Mulai Hafid was proclaimed sultan at Tangier on August 23 and at once declared that he would abide by the act of Algeciras and would accept responsibility for his predecessor's public debts, amounting to some thirty million dollars. Germany proposed his immediate recognition by the powers, but the French and Spanish governments, supported by that of Great Britain, objected to such a proceeding without a sworn guarantee on his part to abide by the act of Algeciras and to reimburse their countries for military outlays as well as to pay indemnity for the murder of Frenchmen and Spaniards. The French troops were still fighting the tribesmen, with general success, in the region of Casablanca and along the Algerian frontier. Mulai Hafid issued a formal request to the powers for recognition on September 12, and on October 19 France and Spain recommended his provisional recognition on condition of his guaranteeing all the provisions of the act of Algeciras. Four thousand French troops left Casablanca in September and three thousand more at the end of October.—A sharp clash occurred at Casablanca late in September between **French** officials and representatives of the **German** consulate, resulting from an attempt on the part of the former to arrest a number of

German deserters from the French foreign legion. It was proposed to express mutual regrets and to refer the matter to The Hague tribunal.—A convention was signed by Emperor Menelek and the Italian representative at Addis Abeba on May 16 defining the boundaries of **Italian Somaliland** and **Abyssinia**, by which Italy paid \$600,000 and was guaranteed the possession not only of Lugh but also of the important caravan centre at the juncture of the rivers Dau and Ganana.—**Japan** withdrew in June all opposition to the construction by **China** of the Manchurian railway west of the Liao river (see last RECORD, p. 356). The Japanese government announced in October the reduction of its forces in northern China by two-thirds.—**French** claims arising from acts of **Chinese** revolutionaries who crossed into Tonquin in June were adjusted in October by an agreement that China should pay an indemnity of \$100,000 together with the assessed damage to the French railway and should allow the extension of that railway to Sian-fu-but.—The **Persian** government apologized to **Russia** early in June and paid an indemnity for the Russian victims of tribal attacks in the province of Azerbaijan.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—During the past session of Congress, the Senate ratified arbitration treaties with Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland; also eleven Hague conventions relating to rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, hospital ships, naval bombardments and rights of the captured in naval warfare, restricting the employment of submarine mines, prohibiting the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons, providing for the pacific settlement of international controversies, limiting the employment of force for the collection of contractual debts, regulating the opening of hostilities and adapting the provisions of the Geneva convention to maritime warfare. (See RECORD of December, 1907, p. 748.)—No general settlement of the questions that have arisen between **Japan** and the United States as a result of the race conflicts in San Francisco (see last RECORD, p. 351) has yet been reached; but in July the emperor of Japan ratified the general arbitration treaty between the two countries, and on August 6 formal ratifications of a new copyright and trademark treaty were exchanged. It was reported on July 14 that, notwithstanding the precautions taken by Japan, a large number of Japanese laborers were entering the United States.—On October 8 an arbitration treaty was signed at Washington by Wu Ting-Fang, on behalf of **China**, and by Secretary Root on behalf of the United States.—In August the Foreign Office of **Great Britain** announced that a satisfactory *modus vivendi* regarding the Newfoundland fisheries for the season of 1908 had been reached by the exchange of notes, thus establishing another temporary agreement subject to the decision of the case by the Hague tribunal (see POLITICAL RECORD, December, 1907, p. 752).—On October 1 an agreement between Great Britain and the United States went into effect establishing a postal rate of two cents an ounce for letters.—A new postal convention was concluded with **Italy** on June 16 containing special arrangements

for the transmission of parcels.—During the summer important conferences were held in **France** between French and United States commissioners appointed to make the preliminary adjustments for a new reciprocity treaty between the two countries.—In June the government of **Mexico** announced its belief that the disorders in progress along the northern borders were due largely to agitators who had fixed their headquarters within the territory of the United States, and Secretary Taft ordered United States troops to the Mexican borders with instructions to prevent the violation of neutrality laws. Ratifications of a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Mexico were exchanged on June 27.—Notwithstanding grave fears on the part of the administration at Washington, the provincial and municipal elections in **Cuba** on August 1 were conducted in an orderly fashion, and President Roosevelt in a message to Governor Magoon expressed his satisfaction at the serious way in which “the Cuban people are preparing for the assumption of their full duties as an independent republic.” In these local elections the Conservatives showed unexpected strength. The presidential and congressional elections are set for November 14. The inauguration of the new president is fixed for January 28, just before the proposed withdrawal of United States control. (See last RECORD, p. 352.)—Owing to rumors that the coming presidential election in **Panama** would be accompanied by outbreaks, Secretary Taft visited the isthmus early in May, and in addition to investigating the political situation, he held important conferences with Panamanian authorities with regard to the pending treaty arrangements between the United States, Panama and Colombia. Later United States troops were dispatched to guard the polls at crucial points, but the municipal elections of June and the presidential election in July passed off without serious disturbances. United States commissioners aided in obtaining a fair count at the July election. (See last RECORD, p. 352.)—As a result of a conference between Acting Secretary Bacon and several representatives of the **Central American Republics**, emphatic notice was issued to the governments of the latter states that strict neutrality must be observed under pain of discipline from the United States and probably from Mexico.—The friction which has long existed between the United States and **Venezuela** (see last RECORD, p. 352) resulted in the withdrawal of United States diplomatic representation in June and the placing of American interests in the hands of the Brazilian legation. On July 1 the Court of Cassation confirmed the decision of the lower courts imposing a fine of \$5,000,000 on the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. No appeal from this judgment is possible. About a week later President Castro ordered the withdrawal of the Venezuelan *chargé d'affaires* and the closure of the legation at Washington. Consular relations, however, were maintained and the course of trade was not interrupted.

OTHER AMERICAN RELATIONS.—The **Central American** High Court was opened on May 26 at Cartago in Costa Rica. Honduras and

Nicaragua instituted suits before it in July against Salvador and Guatemala, charging them with promoting a revolution in Honduras and aiding Nicaraguan refugees.—A convention was ratified in May for the delimitation of the boundary between **Brazil** and the Dutch colony of **Surinam**.—Treaties of amity and commerce were signed in September between **Chile** and **Ecuador**, providing for preferential duties and for a steamship service between the two countries.—A boundary treaty between **Colombia** and Ecuador was promulgated on August 14.—A treaty of friendship and commerce between **Mexico** and **Honduras** was signed on May 28.—Boundary disputes between **Paraguay** and **Bolivia** and between **Peru** and **Bolivia** were submitted in July to the arbitration of the president of the Argentine Republic.—The minister of the **Netherlands** to **Venezuela**, M. de Reus, reported to his government early in May an outbreak of cholera at La Guayra, and the Dutch colony of Curaçao immediately established a quarantine. This angered President Castro, who denied the existence of cholera and on the 14th issued a decree prohibiting the transshipment at Curaçao of goods destined for Venezuelan ports, coupling with it emphatic protests against Dutch smuggling and filibustering. A Venezuelan coast-guard vessel seized two Dutch sloops on the high seas off Arubia in June, detained them two days at La Vela de Coro and took all letters on board which were not in mail bags. M. de Reus attacked this action and was expelled from the country by President Castro on July 22. Thereupon the Venezuelan consul was driven from Willemstad, the capital of Curaçao, after a demonstration by an angry mob, and diplomatic relations were broken off between the countries. The government of Queen Wilhelmina obtained the assurance that the American government would not oppose the use of force if no land were occupied. Three Dutch warships were despatched to Venezuela, and the Netherlands government delivered an ultimatum on August 20 demanding the revocation of the decree of May 14 and the observance of the protocol of 1894, to which President Castro returned a peremptory refusal on September 12, and on October 20 he directed the immediate defence of La Guayra in anticipation of a naval demonstration which the Dutch threatened for November 1.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—At the request of the German and Italian governments, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in September invited all the states represented at the Second Hague Conference to take part next year in an international conference on the subject of bills of exchange and general monetary regulation.—The following congresses were held during the summer months: In June, the Pan-Anglican Congress at London and the International Woman's Suffrage Congress, representing twenty-three nations, at Amsterdam; in August, the Congress of the International Patent Union at Stockholm, and the Baptist Congress at Berlin; and in September, the Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic Church at London and the Interparliamentary Union at Berlin.

II. THE UNITED STATES

THE ADMINISTRATION.—The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$599,895,763; the expenditures were \$659,552,124, leaving a deficit of \$59,656,361 as against a surplus of \$84,236,686 last year. —On the call of President Roosevelt a **conference of governors** opened at Washington on May 13, to consider the conservation of the natural resources of the country. In addition to the governors, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. James J. Hill and other distinguished guests were present. The conclusions of the assembly were formulated in a declaration that the president be commended for his action in calling the conference, that future meetings of the same kind be called to develop the spirit of coöperation, that a commission be appointed by each state to work together with a federal commission, that the present condition of our natural resources be investigated, that wise forest policies be adopted and developed, that Congress adopt a thoroughgoing waterway policy, and that laws be enacted to prevent waste in the extraction and utilization of natural resources. In accordance with the suggestion of the governors' conference President Roosevelt on June 6 appointed a national commission to advise with him on the conservation of our resources and to coöperate with commissions named by the state. The national commission is divided into committees on waters, forests, lands and minerals and an executive committee. Congress having failed to provide for the further existence of the **Inland Waterways Commission**, the president continued it by executive act, reappointing the former members. —With a view of making recommendations to Congress on the subject of improving the social, sanitary and economic **conditions of farm life**, President Roosevelt, in August, appointed an investigating committee headed by Professor L. H. Bailey.—In a formal opinion announced on August 1, Attorney-General Bonaparte passed on the new Oklahoma law guaranteeing bank deposits, holding that it was illegal for the **national banks** to enter into contracts or arrangements with state officials for the purpose of contributing to a guarantee fund to supply the deficiencies of other banking concerns. On the basis of this opinion, the comptroller of the currency ordered national banks in Oklahoma not to accept the conditions of the law. —The commission appointed by President Roosevelt last spring to investigate the conditions prevailing on the **Panama canal** made a formal report on August 6, stating that 33,193 men were employed, that more than two million cubic yards were being removed per month, that the sanitary conditions were satisfactory and that the administration of Colonel Goethals was to be commended.—The **Atlantic fleet** (see last RECORD, p. 358) reached Auckland in August, where it was received with enthusiasm. Later, in Melbourne, the authorities of the municipality, state and commonwealth joined in celebrating its arrival. On the longstanding invitation of Japan the fleet visited that country in October and met a cordial welcome on the part of the authorities and the people. The latter part of October one squadron went to Amoy, China, and the other to Manila.—Luke E.

Wright succeeded Mr. Taft as secretary of war on July 1.—The trial of four persons charged with **land frauds** (see last RECORD, p. 358) ended in the latter part of June in the conviction of Frederick A. Hyde and J. H. Schneider. It was announced by the prosecution that more than 100,000 acres of land had been restored to the government as a result of the proceedings.—A special grand jury for the United States district court in Oregon returned seven indictments in June against prominent politicians and ranchmen, charging them with fraudulent schemes involving 30,000 acres in the Umatilla reservation.

THE DEPENDENCIES.—On June 30 the Bureau of Insular Affairs announced that W. Cameron Forbes, of Massachusetts, a member of the Philippine Commission, had been appointed vice-governor of the **Philippine Islands**, and that Gregorio Araneta, of Manila, Newton Gilbert of Indiana and Rafael Palma of the Philippine Islands had been appointed members of the Philippine Commission. Araneta received at the same time the secretaryship of finance and justice. On the eve of adjournment, July 19, the Philippine Assembly (see last RECORD, p. 359) declared by a vote of 57 to 5 that independence was the hope of the Filipinos, and that they were ready for it.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in Manila by a monster mass meeting, which adopted a petition requesting the American Congress to give to the Philippine Islands trade advantages equal to those enjoyed by Porto Rico.—The former charges against Mr. Post, governor of **Porto Rico**, were revived in October by an article in the *Porto Rico Eagle*, charging the governor with attacking the educational system, the American missionaries and the miraculous birth of Christ. The charge was met with a prompt denial; and the administration, having previously investigated the case, refused to re-open it. A special session of the legislature passed an irrigation act, designed to carry out a plan initiated by Governor Post.

CONGRESS.—The closing days of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress were principally consumed in heated and sometimes sensational debates on the **Currency Bill**, which ended with the passage of a compromise measure. On May 6 a conference of the Republican members of the House approved the general principles of the Vreeland measure (see last RECORD, pp. 359, 360) and, in spite of the opposition of the Democrats and several "insurgent" Republicans, this measure passed the House. In the Senate the Vreeland bill was rejected and a modified form of the Aldrich bill was substituted. After a hard fight in the conference committee, a compromise measure known as the Vreeland-Aldrich currency bill was reported on May 27 and was driven through the House on the same day, under the efficient direction of Speaker Cannon, by a vote of 166 to 140, thirteen Republicans voting with the Democrats against the measure. The Senate was notified of the action of the House at five o'clock in the afternoon and, after the reading of the bill, debate was postponed until the following day. The opposition was directed by Senators LaFollette, Stone and Gore. The first of these made, on the 29th and 30th, a record-breaking speech, lasting

in all about eighteen hours and a half. Mr. Stone then spoke for about seven hours, and Mr. Gore, the blind senator, for two hours. When the latter finished his speech, he was unable to discover that Mr. Stone, who was scheduled to take up the discussion, was absent, and Mr. Aldrich seized the opportunity to call for a vote. This resulted in the passage of the bill by a majority of 43 to 22, five Republicans voting with the Democratic minority. The bill, as passed, provides for the formation of incorporated National Currency Associations of not less than ten banks each. A bank in such an association, having an outstanding bond-secured circulation amounting to not less than 40 per cent of its capital and having a surplus of 20 per cent, may, through the association, deposit as a basis for an emergency issue "any securities including commercial paper held by a national bank." The amount thus issued is not to exceed 75 per cent of the cash value of the securities so deposited; but if bonds of states, counties, cities or towns are deposited, the issue may be 90 per cent of their market value. Any national bank qualified as above may issue bank-notes on such bonds by applying directly to the comptroller. The tax is five per cent a year for the first month and one per cent a year for each succeeding month up to ten per cent. Arrangements are made for redemption and for geographical apportionment of issues. A commission of nine senators and nine representatives is created to inquire and report "what changes are necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States or in the laws relating to banking and currency."—The House committee charged with investigating the **paper trust** (see last RECORD, p. 360) having heard testimony, submitted in the latter part of May a "preliminary and partial report" against the adoption of the proposed measure removing the duties from wood-pulp and printing paper, and was instructed to continue its investigations during the summer.—The charges of corrupt lobbying brought by Representative Lilley (see last RECORD, p. 360) were investigated by a committee. It reported that the charges were baseless and severely reprimanded Mr. Lilley, accusing him of bad faith.—On motion of Mr. Payne the House Committee on Ways and Means was authorized to sit during the recess and hold hearings preparatory to a **revision of the tariff**. The Senate adopted a resolution authorizing its Finance Committee to secure expert assistance in making tariff investigations. These expedients made unnecessary the establishment of the proposed tariff commission (see last RECORD, p. 360).—The **appropriations** by Congress for the year totalled \$1,008,804,894.57.—The **Monetary Commission** established by the Currency Bill was constituted by the appointment of Senators Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Hale, Knox, Daniel, Teller, Money and Bailey, and Representatives Vreeland, Overstreet, Burton of Ohio, Weeks, Bonyng, Smith of California, Padgett, Burgess and Pujo. A sub-committee of the commission spent a part of the summer and autumn in Europe investigating the banking and currency systems of the leading countries.—A measure providing for the publicity of campaign

contributions, to which was attached an amendment relating to the reduction of congressional representation in the states where negroes are disfranchised, passed the House on May 22 against a solid Democratic vote, but it was not taken up by the Senate.—Bills were passed providing for the payment of compensation to government employees injured in the performance of duty and for the better protection of railroad engineers and firemen, and a model child-labor law was enacted for the District of Columbia. Congress also ordered an investigation into the conditions of employees in telegraph and telephone companies doing interstate business and appropriated \$150,000 for an inquiry into mine accidents.—Congress adjourned May 30.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.—According to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Reuben Quick Bear v. Leupp*, a declaration by Congress that the government shall not make appropriations for sectarian schools does not apply to Indian treaty and trust funds, nor are such appropriations of these funds in conflict with the federal constitution.—In *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company v. Porter*, the court upheld the *Barrett* law of Indiana, creating special taxing districts for local improvements and permitting, for purposes of taxation, the classification of properties into those immediately abutting and those lying a certain distance away.—In *Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railway Company v. Mississippi* it was held that a decree of a state court, requiring a railway company doing an interstate business to construct its lines within the state according to the terms of its charter and the orders of the state railway commission, is not an interference with interstate commerce.—In *St. Louis v. United Railways Company* it was held that the imposition of a license tax on a street railway company which had agreed to pay for the use of the streets was not an impairment of the obligation of contract, no exemption being granted in unequivocal terms in the original agreement.—In *St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway v. Taylor* it was decided that the authority conferred by the Safety Appliance Act of 1893 upon the Interstate Commerce Commission and the American Railway Association to promulgate certain standards for freight cars was not an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.—According to *Londoner v. Denver*, due process in taxation includes notice to the tax payer and an opportunity for a hearing, and this requirement is not satisfied by giving him a right to file objections. (See also **THE TRUST PROBLEM AND THE RAILWAYS**, *infra*.)

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.—The fourteenth national convention of the **Republican** party opened in Chicago June 16. Senator Burrows of Michigan, as temporary chairman, delivered the first address, in which the most significant utterance was a firm defence of the federal judiciary. The thorniest question which the platform committee had to handle was that relating to the use of injunctions in labor disputes. In this matter there were two contending elements which the convention could not ignore, namely, the American Federation of Labor and the

National Manufacturers' Association. On June 18 seven candidates were placed in nomination, and on the first ballot the following vote was cast: Taft, 702; Knox, 68; Hughes, 67; Fairbanks, 40; Cannon, 58; Foraker, 16; La Follette, 25. Mr. Roosevelt, received three votes from Pennsylvania, although he had not been placed in nomination. On motion of General Woodford of New York, the nomination of Mr. Taft was made unanimous. The following day the ballot was taken for the vice-presidential nomination with the following results: James S. Sherman of New York, 816; Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, 77; Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, 75; G. L. Sheldon of Nebraska, 10; C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, 1. —The **Democratic** national convention was called to order at noon on July 7 in Denver. The temporary chairmanship was assigned to Theodore Bell of California, who struck a popular chord in the assembly when he asserted that the injunction should not be turned into "an instrument of tyranny." There was some tension for a moment when a resolution regarding the late Mr. Cleveland was proposed, but it was carried without opposition. It was clear from the beginning that Mr. Bryan had the support of an overwhelming majority of the delegates; and on the second day the mention of his name started a pandemonium which lasted for one hour, twenty-five minutes and twenty seconds. Owing to the delay of the platform committee in bringing in its report, the nominating speeches were made first; and the names of Mr. Bryan, Governor Johnson of Minnesota and Judge Gray of Delaware were placed before the convention. The platform was then adopted without opposition, and at about three o'clock on the morning of July 10 a first ballot was taken, giving Bryan 892 $\frac{1}{2}$, Johnson 46 and Gray 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes. The nomination of Mr. Bryan was then made unanimous. In a quiet afternoon session John W. Kern of Indiana was nominated for the vice-presidency.—The **Socialist** convention was held in Chicago, May 13-15, and Eugene V. Debs of Indiana and Benjamin Hanford of New York were named as candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency.—The **Prohibition** convention held at Columbus, Ohio, on July 15-16, nominated Eugene W. Chafin of Illinois for the presidency and A. S. Watkins of Ohio for the vice-presidency.—The **Independence** party held its convention at Chicago, July 27 and 28. It nominated Thomas Hisgen of Massachusetts for the presidency and John Temple Graves of Georgia for the vice-presidency.—The **Socialist Labor** party, in its convention held in New York City early in July, nominated for the presidency Martin R. Preston of Nevada, who is serving a term of twenty-five years in the state penitentiary for a murder committed in a labor dispute at Goldfield. Donald Munro of Virginia was selected for the vice-presidency. In view of Preston's incarceration, August Gilhaus of New York ran as his proxy.—The **Populist** convention had been held in April (see last RECORD, p. 360).

THE PLATFORMS.—The Democratic and Republican platforms were in accord on a number of points, such as the admission of Arizona and New

Mexico as separate states, liberal pensions, the encouragement of the national marine (for which purpose, however, the Democrats would not impose "new or additional burdens on the people" or give "government bounties"), the creation of national public-health agencies, the conservation of natural resources and the establishment of postal savings banks (which the Democrats favored if a guarantee of bank-deposits could not be secured). Both parties agreed that the **tariff** should receive an early revision, but the Democrats were more specific, favoring the removal of duties on trust-controlled products and the restoration of the tariff to a revenue basis. On the subject of **railway regulation**, the Republicans advocated such an amendment of the law as would give the railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, provided the principle of competition were maintained, and they called for national legislation to prevent stock-watering. The Democratic platform was more explicit, demanding physical valuation of railway property, that railways should be prevented from entering into competition with their shippers, and that the Commerce Commission should be empowered to take the initiative in rate regulation, to inspect proposed schedules and to re-adjust unreasonable rates. The **anti-trust** plank of the Republican party proposed to give the federal government more extensive supervision and control over interstate corporations having power and opportunity to establish monopolies; the Democratic platform demanded the destruction of all private monopoly and recommended, as specific measures, laws preventing duplication of directors among competing corporations, establishing a federal license system and compelling licensed companies to sell their commodities at the same price throughout the country, subject to variations owing to cost of transportation. On the vexed question of **injunctions**, the Democrats reiterated their pledges of 1896 and 1904, providing for jury trial in cases of indirect contempt, and stated that "injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no labor dispute were involved." The Republicans, while insisting on preserving the integrity of the judiciary, declared that "the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issue of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted." The Democrats condemned **imperialism** as a blunder and favored an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Philippines independence as soon as stable government could be established, subject to arrangements similar to those with Cuba. According to the Republicans, "the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an ever-increasing measure of home rule." As regarded **labor** questions, the Republicans pointed to their record (see *supra*, p. 755); the Democrats promised to create a department of labor and to free unions

from the restrictions on combinations in restraint of trade (see last RECORD, pp. 360, 361). The Democratic platform, in addition, called for **popular election of senators**, an income tax, regulation of telegraph and telephone rates for interstate business, publicity of campaign funds, and legislation requiring the creation of a **national bank guarantee fund**, securing depositors in any insolvent national bank.—The platform of the Independence party favored anti-injunction legislation, the exemption of labor unions from the operation of the anti-trust laws, government ownership of public utilities and other radical innovations.—In his **speech of acceptance**, delivered on July 28, Mr. Taft declared that the chief function of the next administration would be to ensure the permanence of the reforms introduced by President Roosevelt. He approved the physical valuation of railway property, seemed to favor the exemption of labor combinations from the terms of the anti-trust law, dwelt at length on the injunction question and endorsed the popular election of senators, declaring at the same time that this was hardly a party question. Mr. Bryan, in his speech of acceptance, delivered August 12, adhered very closely to the terms of the platform and declared that the keynote of the campaign should be: "Shall the people rule?"

THE CAMPAIGN AND THE ELECTIONS.—Frank H. Hitchcock of Ohio was chosen by the Republicans as national chairman and George R. Sheldon of New York as treasurer. Norman E. Mack of New York was selected as chairman of the Democratic committee. Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma held the office of treasurer until supplanted by Mr. Herman Ridder of New York.—A significant feature of the campaign was the action of Samuel Gompers, president of the **American Federation of Labor**, in declaring himself personally in favor of Mr. Bryan and calling on organized workingmen everywhere to vote the Democratic ticket. The most sensational incident of the campaign was William Randolph Hearst's publication of a number of letters, purloined from the files of Mr. John D. Archbold, indicating that several prominent men of both parties had maintained relations with the **Standard Oil Company** and had used their political influence on behalf of that corporation. The first group of letters given to the public on September 17 and 18 involved Senator Foraker of Ohio and showed that he had been in receipt of large sums of money from Mr. Archbold. Mr. Hearst urged that Senator Foraker was merely a tool of the Standard Oil Company; Senator Foraker denied that there had been any irregular relations, but he withdrew from active participation in the campaign. At the same time Mr. Hearst attacked Mr. Haskell, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, charged him with being "the political paymaster of the Standard Oil Company," and stated that he had attempted to bribe Francis Monnett, attorney-general of Ohio, in an action against that company. Mr. Haskell denied all these charges. President Roosevelt joined in Mr. Hearst's denunciation of the Democratic treasurer; Mr. Bryan, for a time, stoutly defended him; but at length the pressure became too strong and, on

September 25, Mr. Haskell resigned the office of party treasurer. Other congressmen and senators of less prominence were attacked by Mr. Hearst on the basis of letters of which the authenticity was not disputed. At a meeting in Carnegie Hall on the evening of October 24, Mr. Hearst read letters from Mr. Archbold to W. A. Stone, written when the latter was governor of Pennsylvania, asking him to appoint certain men to judicial offices, and also letters to Attorney-General Elkins of the same state enclosing certificates of deposit and requesting the officer to assist in blocking certain legislation.—Another feature of the campaign was the demand for the **publicity of contributions** to the party funds. Early in July Mr. Taft promised that the contributions to the Republican fund should be made public after the election in accordance with the New York law. This was speedily followed by an announcement, on behalf of the Democratic committee, that a list of all contributions over \$100 and the names of the contributors would be published on October 15; and on that date Treasurer Ridder printed his statement, showing an aggregate of \$248,567 contributed up to the 9th of that month.—The candidates of the two leading parties made extensive campaign tours, speaking in all the doubtful states and at the points deemed to be of chief strategic importance.—The **elections** occurred on November 3. At the close of this record it appears that Mr. Taft has 321 electoral votes and Mr. Bryan 162, the vote of Maryland being divided. Of the states which went Republican in 1904, Mr. Bryan carried Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada. Missouri and West Virginia gave the Republican candidate safe pluralities. New York state gave him a plurality of 203,000; he carried even New York city, losing New York county by a plurality of less than 6000. At the present time Mr. Taft's plurality is estimated at about 1,118,000, as against Mr. Roosevelt's plurality of 2,545,515 in 1904 and Mr. McKinley's plurality of 849,790 in 1900. It was only in the western states that the Republican majorities were seriously reduced; in the eastern states they were increased. The next House of Representatives will have 219 Republican members.—Ohio, Minnesota and Indiana, carried by Mr. Taft, elected Democratic governors. Missouri chose a Republican governor for the first time in more than thirty years.

STATE AFFAIRS.—The Democratic primaries in **Georgia** in June resulted in the defeat of Governor Hoke Smith, who had been chosen two years ago on a platform of railroad regulation and negro disfranchisement. A legislative investigation during the summer revealed many instances of cruel and inhuman treatment of convicts farmed out to various industries, and an extra session of the legislature in September passed a bill designed to abolish the convict lease system. The Georgia suffrage amendment passed by the legislature in 1907 (see RECORD of December, 1907, p. 757) was duly submitted to the voters of the state at the November elections and was ratified.—On August 7 the first **Illinois** primaries were held under the new radical measure that went into force on July 1, providing for direct nomination of the most important officials and strictly regulating party organiza-

tion and machinery.—At a special and extremely agitated session of the legislature in **Indiana** a county local option bill was passed on September 26.—In consequence of the death of Senator Allison of **Iowa**, on August 4, the Iowa legislature attempted to select a successor. No candidate was able to secure a majority, and the legislature adjourned until November 24.—The first trial of the **Kansas** primary law, providing for direct nominations and subjecting all party machinery to legal regulation was made on August 4. About fifty per cent of the total vote of the state was polled.—The legislature of **Louisiana** passed in June a high license bill and a measure abolishing race-track gambling.—At the elections held on September 14, **Maine** adopted a constitutional amendment establishing a system of initiative and referendum.—An elaborate amendment disfranchising negroes will be submitted to the voters of **Maryland** at the next state election.—The action of the **Massachusetts** legislature on June 11 in defeating a railroad regulation bill has left the way open for the merger of the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines (see last RECORD, p. 362) unless the courts intervene.—The new constitution for **Michigan**, drafted by a convention in the winter of 1907-1908, was ratified at the November elections. The significant features are the larger autonomy given to local governments, the regulation of legislative procedure, the increase in the governor's power and the modified initiative.—A constitutional amendment establishing the initiative and referendum was adopted at the **Missouri** elections in November.—A similar amendment, pending in **North Dakota**, requires approval by a second legislative assembly before submission.—A special session of the **New York** legislature held in June abolished race-track gambling.—An election on the liquor question, held in **North Carolina** in May, resulted in an overwhelming majority for prohibition.—The national banks in **Oklahoma** have been compelled either to surrender their charters or to reject the terms of the new state law providing for the guarantee of deposits (see *supra*, p. 752).—At the **Oregon** election, held early in June, a large number of counties went "dry"; equal suffrage was defeated; and George C. Chamberlain was selected as candidate for United States senator, a result which imposes on a Republican legislature an obligation to confirm the popular choice by electing a Democrat.—Of the persons accused of fraudulent transactions in connection with the construction of the **Pennsylvania** capitol building (see last RECORD, p. 363) three have been convicted but have appealed; five have been acquitted; others are yet to be tried.—The "night riders" in Kentucky, Tennessee and other southern states (see last RECORD, p. 362) committed various depredations during the summer and autumn. On October 20 Captain Quentin Rankin, a prominent attorney, was hanged by the raiders at Walnut Log in **Tennessee**, and Colonel R. G. Taylor barely escaped with his life.—A conference of **New England** governors was held in October, and the following questions were considered: tree planting, the protection of lobsters, clams and other shellfish, the construction of highways and the uniform taxation of automobiles.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—As a result of an inquiry by the **Boston** finance commission six prominent officials of leading boiler and structural iron companies were indicted in August on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city in bidding on competitive contracts.—The new three-cent fare on the street railways in **Cleveland**, Ohio, resulted in losses in May and June, but a surplus was shown in July. During the summer the street railway question greatly agitated the city, and in September an action was brought against the city of Cleveland, the Railway Company, the Municipal Traction Company, Mayor Johnson and the members of the City Council, declaring the Traction Company a fraud and asking for a receiver for the three-cent-fare road. On September 5, the municipal authorities decided to submit the franchise under which the Traction Company was operating to a popular referendum. The vote which was taken on October 22 resulted in a small majority against the franchise and, consequently, in a disapproval of Mayor Johnson's policy. The Cleveland Railway Company has now demanded from the Municipal Traction Company the return of the property.—At a special election held at **Kansas City**, Kansas, in June a proposition to establish commission government was defeated.—The inquest into the street railway systems of **New York City**, held under the auspices of the Public Service Commission (see last RECORD, p. 363), was concluded on May 22. The history of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the New York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan Securities Company was investigated, as far as the powers of the commission extended, and much material was accumulated for the use of the commission in the discharge of its duties. Criminal offences revealed by the inquiry were referred to the proper authorities. In June the Commissioners of Accounts presented the results of their investigation of Louis E. Haffen, president of the borough of the Bronx. Irregularities on the part of that official were estimated to have cost the city millions of dollars. The recount of the ballots cast in the mayoralty election of 1905, necessitated by Mr. Hearst's claim that the original count was fraudulent, was completed in July. It resulted in a net gain of 509 votes for Mr. Hearst and the confirmation of Mr. McClellan's election by a plurality of 2965. On July 1 Justice McCall of the Supreme Court decided that the reelection of John F. Ahearn by the Board of Aldermen to the presidency of the borough of Manhattan immediately after his removal by Governor Hughes (see last RECORD, p. 364) was legal. Charges filed against District Attorney William Travers Jerome by the minority stockholders' committee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were investigated during the summer by Richard L. Hand, acting under appointment of the governor. The inquiry resulted in the exoneration of the district attorney. In September a legislative committee began an investigation into the finances of the city and its methods of bookkeeping.—T. L. Ford, chief counsel for the United Railways, charged with bribing former Supervisor Coleman in connection with the vote on the franchise of the United Railroads in **San Francisco** (see last RECORD,

p. 364) was acquitted on May 2. Other indictments are pending against him. Abraham Ruef's trial, on the charge of having offered a bribe to ex-Supervisor Phillips in connection with an electric-road franchise, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Against Ruef 111 indictments are still pending.

THE TRUST PROBLEM AND THE RAILWAYS.—The taking of testimony on behalf of the federal government in the proceedings looking toward the dissolution of **the Standard Oil Company** (see last RECORD, p. 364) was resumed in New York City on May 25 and continued (except for the summer adjournment) until September, when the hearing was removed to Chicago. On July 22 the \$29,240,000 fine imposed on the Standard Oil Company in 1907 (see RECORD of December, 1907, p. 760) was set aside by the United States circuit court of appeals for the district of Chicago. On August 21 a petition for a rehearing was filed on behalf of the government.—The charges brought by the federal grand jury at Jamestown, New York, against the Standard Oil Company (see last RECORD, p. 364) were sustained in the federal court at Rochester, the jury rendering a verdict against the company on June 12. Motion for a new trial was made at once.—The closing arguments of counsel in the action of the federal government against the **American Tobacco Company** (see last RECORD, p. 364) were made on May 22.—The hearings instituted by the federal government in the matter of **the Powder Trust** (see last RECORD, p. 364) began in October.—In May the federal government initiated proceedings in Philadelphia looking toward the dissolution of the so-called **Anthracite Coal Trust**. On October 7 the taking of testimony in New York was began by United States examiner Gilchrist.—On June 5 the federal government began in the circuit court at Philadelphia an action against the seven great coal-carrying companies, *viz.* the Pennsylvania, the Reading, the Central of New Jersey, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, the Erie and the Lehigh Valley railway companies, for **violation of the commodities clause** of the act to regulate commerce. On September 10 the court dismissed the suits against the companies, declaring the commodities clause drastic, harsh, unreasonable and a violation of the federal constitution, being contrary to the letter and spirit of the fifth amendment. On October 6 the court handed down an order allowing the federal government to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.—In the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, on May 23, the International Coal Mining Company obtained a verdict of \$12,013 against the Pennsylvania Railway Company for rebate discrimination.—In the federal district court at Chicago, on August 7, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company was fined \$7000 for having paid an industrial concern a large bonus in the form of reduced freight charges for locating its plant on the company's line.—In May the federal government filed a bill in the United States circuit court at Boston against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for violation of the Sherman law in the formation of the merger with the Boston and Maine Railway Company and

in the absorption of local trolley lines.—During the summer the proposition of the railway companies to raise freight rates in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers aroused a strong protest on the part of shippers, but the matter was laid temporarily at rest by the announcement on the part of the railway companies that no steps would be taken by them until after the elections.—There was a lull in the **activities of the states** in prosecuting corporations for infringement of the anti-trust laws. The American Tobacco Company was fined \$1000 in June by a Kentucky court for violation of the law. The Massachusetts Supreme Court in May held illegal the action of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway in acquiring possession of several trolley lines within the state. Kansas, Missouri and Texas began proceedings in July to break up and drive out of the respective states a combination known as the **Lumber Trust**, which had been formed to raise the prices of lumber. In June James W. Osborne, appointed special deputy attorney-general by Governor Hughes, began proceedings against the **American Ice Company** and obtained four indictments against the corporation for acts in restraint of trade. In July Attorney-General Jackson brought an action to dissolve the company as an illegal combination.—In August the Alabama railroad commission filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission complaints against fourteen railway companies for having raised rates unreasonably by combination. About the same time similar complaints were filed on behalf of Texas, Georgia and Oklahoma. On September 3 Judge Vandeventer of the United States circuit court in St. Paul granted, on the application of several railway companies, an injunction restraining the Arkansas railway commission from interfering with the recent raising of rates and from enforcing the two-cent-fare law.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.—The Municipal Traction Company of Cleveland, Ohio (*cf.* MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS), began its career with a controversy with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. It appears that the Cleveland Electric Railway Company had agreed, in case its franchise should be continued, to raise the wages of conductors and motormen and to adjust other grievances. The Municipal Traction Company however, which absorbed the Cleveland Electric Company, refused to recognize the agreement. The employees thereupon struck, and, in attempting to prevent the new concern from running its cars, the strikers cut wires, stoned cars and resorted to the use of dynamite. Mayor Johnson notified the strikers that he would keep order at all costs and run the cars as well. Efforts at arbitration were unavailing and, by the end of May, the strike was broken by the desertion of the men.—A serious strike of coal miners occurred at Birmingham, Alabama, in July and August, and in the accompanying disturbances several persons were killed. The prompt employment of troops by Governor Comer caused the labor leaders to give up the fight. During the summer there were extensive strikes of coal miners in Ohio and Indiana.—The strike of street-car workers in Chester, Pennsylv-

vania (see last RECORD, p. 369), continued to be attended with violence. In May several cars were dynamited; on September 1 twenty-two men, including several union leaders, were arrested on warrants charging them with this offence.—As a result of strikes and the closing of several mills of the International Paper Company in New England more than two thousand paper workers were thrown out of employment in August. In October it was reported that many of the strikers were accepting the terms proposed by the company, *viz.* five per cent reduction in wages, and that a few mills were opening.—On June 30 three agents of the Carpenters' Union in Chicago were sentenced to thirty days in jail for violating an injunction ordering them not to call strikes on buildings under construction.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders were cited on July 20 by Justice Anderson of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to appear in court on September 8 to show cause why they should not be punished for violating an order issued by Justice Gould forbidding them to continue an alleged boycott against the Bucks Stove and Range Company.—The Georgia legislature enacted an important convict-labor bill (see *supra*, p. 759).

THE RACE PROBLEM AND LYNCHING.—The most serious race riot of the year occurred at Springfield, Illinois, on August 14–19. The immediate cause of the outbreak was said to have been an assault upon a white woman by a negro on the night of August 13, but bitter feeling had been accumulating for some time as the result of similar offenses, and especially in consequence of the murder of a white man by a negro. On August 14 a mob stormed the jail for the purpose of lynching two negro prisoners, but the sheriff was able to spirit them away in an automobile. A general race war then ensued: early in the morning of August 15 a negro named Hunter, charged with having fired on the whites, was hanged and his body riddled with bullets; in the afternoon of the same day an aged and respected negro, George Donegan, was hanged; several houses occupied by negroes were burned to the ground; and 4000 soldiers were called out to maintain order. As late as August 17 troops were fired on by rioters and attempts were made to destroy other houses in the negro quarters. The following day, however, a rally of the respectable citizens of Springfield guaranteed the restoration of order, and Governor Deneen felt warranted in withdrawing a portion of the troops. A grand jury was at once assembled to indict offenders, a large number of whom had been arrested, and it was stated on September 10 that 117 indictments had been returned. Seven deaths and a large number of injuries were reported to have been caused by the riot.—During the night of June 21–22, six negroes were taken from a jail in Hemphill, Sabine county, Texas; five of them were hanged and one was shot; and for a short time there was a reign of terror throughout the county.—On July 28, a negro boy eighteen years old, charged with criminal assault on a white girl, was burned to death by a mob in the public square of Greenville, Texas.—During the night of July 28–29, a negro charged

with criminal assault was taken from the jail in Lyons county, Georgia, and was shot to death by a mob.—On July 29, a negro in jail at Pensacola, Florida, for assaulting and mortally wounding a white woman, was taken out by a mob, after a desperate fight in which several men were killed, and was hanged in the public square.—On August 1, four negroes accused of having approved the recent murder of a white farmer by his tenant were hanged at Russellville, Kentucky.—In August a mob at Huntington, Long Island, attempted to batter in the jail and lynch a negro charged with assault, but were foiled by the authorities.—Late in September a number of **night riders** (see *supra*, p. 760) burned about twenty negro churches, schoolhouses and lodge buildings in Early, Baker and Calhoun counties, Georgia.—A negro charged with murder was shot by a mob at Younker, Georgia, on October 10.—On the same day and during a part of the following night an infuriated mob fought with the state troops and sheriff's deputies at Spartansburg, South Carolina, in an effort to break the jail and get possession of a negro charged with assaulting and slightly injuring a white girl. Several persons were wounded, but the authorities held the attacking party at bay.—On October 11, two negroes charged with shooting and fatally wounding a railway conductor were hanged by a mob at Lula, Mississippi.

III. LATIN AMERICA

The **Argentine** Congress passed in August the government bill providing for the construction of two battleships of 20,000 tons and several destroyers, the total estimates for army and navy being set down at \$60,000,000, which the finance minister said could be paid out of ordinary revenue without fresh taxation or loans. Congress in September authorized the expenditure of \$27,000,000 for the improvement of the port of Buenos Ayres.—Dr. Guachalla was elected president of **Bolivia** in June.—A national exposition was opened at Rio de Janeiro to mark the hundredth anniversary of the opening of **Brazilian** ports, and constituted the first concerted effort to display the various resources of the country.—The **Chilean** budget for 1909 carried estimates of about \$75,000,000, a reduction of \$5,000,000 over the preceding year.—A law promulgated on August 11, to become operative on January 1, 1909, abolished the former political divisions of **Colombia** and divided the republic into thirty-four departments, each of which must pay its revenues into the federal treasury.—The Conservatives were generally successful in the **Cuban** municipal and provincial elections on August 1. On August 24 the national convention of the Conservative party nominated General Mario Menocal for president and Rafael Montoro for vice-president. The Zayista and Miguelista factions of the Liberal party united on September 3 in nominating José Miguel Gomez for president and Alfredo Zayas for vice-president. The date of the presidential election was set by the provisional government for November 14.—Revolutionary forces, said to have been equipped on United States soil, attacked several small towns in northern **Mexico** in June, released prisoners from

jails and robbed banks and post-offices, but were easily dispersed by government troops. Congress passed a new banking law on June 19 and in August effected an important tariff revision.—The withdrawal on July 4 of the candidacy of Señor Arias, the Constitutionalist leader in **Panama** and secretary of state under President Amador, assured the practically unanimous election on July 12 of Señor Obaldia as president.—On June 30, Dr. Emiliano G. Naveiro, vice-president of **Paraguay**, was proclaimed president, and after a week of fighting in the streets of Asuncion, the government troops were dispersed and President Ferreira and his ministers took refuge in the foreign legations. The new government gained general recognition throughout the country by the middle of July.—Señor Augusto B. Leguia, who was elected president of **Peru** in June, succeeded Señor Pardo on September 24.—General Ramon Caceres took the oath of office as president of **Santo Domingo** on July 1. (See also *supra*, pp. 750, 751.)

IV. THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—**Parliament** adjourned on August 1. Of the various important measures promised by the government (see last RECORD, p. 371), only the Irish University Bill and the Old Age Pension measure were adopted. The former provides for the establishment by charter of new non-sectarian universities in Dublin and Belfast and the dissolution of the Royal University and of Queen's College, Belfast. The defeat of an amendment authorizing the erection of places of worship by private benefaction within the precincts of the universities irritated the Nationalists and the Irish bishops. The **Old Age Pension** law provides for pensioning citizens of the United Kingdom who are residents thereof for at least twenty years, being seventy years or more of age and qualified to vote, in accordance with a sliding scale based upon private income, ranging from five shillings weekly to those whose annual incomes are 20 guineas or less down to one shilling weekly to those whose incomes are between 27½ and 30 guineas. The measure differs from the old out-door relief only in that the funds are provided by the central government, are more certain and slightly larger and carry with them no civil disability. The administrative machinery consists of local committees, chosen by councils of boroughs with a population of 20,000 and over and by county councils for the remaining territory, coöperating with pension officers appointed by the Treasury Department, from whose decisions there is no appeal to the law courts. The pensions are expected to cost \$35,000,000 the first year, and the government declares that this is only a beginning. The bill occasioned a lively debate between the two houses, the Commons claiming that an amendment of the Lords limiting the payment of pensions to seven years infringed their privilege of originating financial measures, and the amendment was ultimately withdrawn. Among the measures rejected or tabled was the long-debated Daylight Saving Bill, which provided for setting forward the clocks throughout the Kingdom by twenty minutes

on each of the four Sundays in April and then back again a corresponding amount on each of the four Sundays in September. Parliament reassembled on October 12 and proceeded at once to debate the Licensing Bill, which had called forth several hostile demonstrations during the summer on the part of the liquor interests.—The reassembling of Parliament was the occasion for a particularly spectacular demonstration by several thousand “**suffragettes**” who attempted to mob the Parliament Buildings. Seventeen of those arrested were convicted on October 22 of disorderly conduct and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three weeks to three months.—Some of the Protestant societies having invoked an old law against the celebration of Roman Catholic worship outside churches, the government felt itself constrained to prohibit the carrying of the Host through the streets on the occasion of the Eucharistic Congress in September. The archbishop of Westminster urged Catholics to form societies with a view to compelling Parliament to remove the remaining **Catholic disabilities**.—The Miner’s Federation voted in June to affiliate with the Socialist Labor Party.—The government took evidence in August on the question of Welsh disestablishment.

CANADA.—The Dominion **Parliament** concluded its session in July. The measures passed included a Civil Service Reform Bill; an Old Age Annuities Bill; prohibition of the sale of tobacco to boys under sixteen; a change of provincial boundaries, by which Manitoba secured Fort Churchill and York Factory on Hudson’s Bay, Ontario received a large northward extension and Quebec obtained the Canadian part of Labrador; and an Immigration Bill, providing among other things that only those Chinese may be admitted into the Dominion as students who have been *bona fide* students in China and who pay a poll tax of \$300, such amount being refunded on the completion of a year’s study in Canada. The House of Commons pledged itself to financial support of the “all-red” steamship project. The government, in order to secure the passage of the budget, had to drop its election-law amendment providing that the voters’ lists in Manitoba and British Columbia be prepared by specially appointed federal officers.—An order in Council decreed in June that every **Asiatic immigrant** must have at least \$200 to enter the country. Awards for compensation to Chinese and Japanese for losses caused by the Vancouver riots of last September raised the cost of that outbreak to \$50,000.—The campaign for the **election** of a new Dominion Parliament, the eleventh since the confederation in 1867, was opened in August. Premier Laurier, the Liberal leader, made his appeal to the electors to be enabled to complete the work begun under his administration, notably the building of the National Transcontinental Railway, and maintained that his government had given Canada twelve years of unexampled prosperity, had turned the tide of immigration to that country, had promoted Franco-British unity and had given the Dominion a new status not only in the empire but throughout the world. Mr. C. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, made the fight

almost wholly on questions of electoral purity and administrative reform. The elections, held on October 26, resulted in the Liberals being returned to power, though with a majority reduced from 66 to 50. Provincial elections in Ontario in June were favorable to the Conservative premier, Mr. Whitney. In Quebec, in the same month, the Conservative minority gained ten seats. The Liberals won the Saskatchewan elections in August.—Six towns in **British Columbia** were destroyed by forest fires early in August, involving a loss of \$20,000,000.—The government of **Ontario** arranged in August for the construction of lines transmitting electric power from Niagara to neighboring cities.—**Quebec** celebrated its tercentenary with great enthusiasm in July. The Prince of Wales, Admiral Jaureguiberry of France, and Vice-President Fairbanks of the United States participated officially and exchanged felicitous greetings on the public dedication of the battlefield of Montcalm and Wolfe.

AUSTRALIA.—The Commonwealth **Parliament** adjourned for a three months' recess on June 4 after passing the Harbor and Coast Defence Bill, carrying expenditures of \$1,250,000, and the Old Age Pension Bill, by which all indigent persons over sixty-five years of age who have resided in the Commonwealth for twenty years will be entitled to a pension of \$2.50 weekly. Pensions are also to be given to persons over sixteen years of age who are permanently incapacitated. This measure is expected to cost \$9,000,000 annually.—The **Federal High Court** gave judgment in May in favor of the Commonwealth in the dispute which arose a year ago (see *RECORD* of December, 1907, p. 767) with the authorities of New South Wales over the question of duty on a quantity of wire netting imported by the state government. In June the court declared unconstitutional the "new protection" act, levying excise duties on goods manufactured in Australia, in the production of which fair and reasonable wages have not been paid; and on August 4 it declared unconstitutional the registration of a trade-union label as a trade mark.—Lord Dudley, the new **governor-general**, who made his official landing and took the oath of office at Sydney on September 9, opened the Commonwealth Parliament on September 16. The three chief measures of the ministry were the determination of a site for the capital, the establishment of compulsory military training and a constitutional amendment legalizing the "new protection" duties.—The visit of the American fleet (see *supra*, p. 752) increased popular agitation in favor of the maintenance of an Australian navy.—Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael was appointed governor of **Victoria** in June.—The government program of **Western Australia**, as announced in July, embraced the founding of a university and of a system of public secondary schools, amendments to the liquor laws and the construction of four hundred miles of railways.

NEW ZEALAND.—The provisions of the **Arbitration Act** having proved inadequate to adjust various labor disputes, the government in September proposed two important amendments: first, retention by the em-

ployers of twenty per cent of the workmen's wages until any fines that may have been imposed by the conciliation board shall have been paid, and second, substitution for the magistrates on the present boards of two salaried conciliation commissioners, under whom each side will appoint three assessors to make the final award.—The press reported a rapid growth of popular interest in the ideas of compulsory military training and the maintenance of a navy.—Parliament in October increased the Dominion's annual subsidy to the **imperial navy** from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The movement towards **federation** has assumed definite form. An intercolonial conference of official representatives, held at Pretoria May 4 to 15, adopted the principle of closer union and proposed that a convention be organized consisting of twelve delegates from Cape Colony, eight from the Transvaal, and five each from Natal and Orange River Colony, provision being made also for the admission of Rhodesia. The proposed National Convention assembled at Durban on October 12 and proceeded to draft a federal constitution to be submitted to the several colonies for ratification. The smaller states naturally distrusted the expected compromise between representation by states and representation by population, but the only serious opposition to federation seemed to be in Natal.—The finances of **Cape Colony** were reported to be in a seriously disorganized condition, with a deficit of \$4,500,000. The legislature in July adopted the government's measures for meeting the deficit: extension of the income tax to all incomes above \$250, reduction of civil servants' salaries by five per cent and imposition of a stamp tax.—**Natal** adopted in September a graduated tax on individual incomes, with a maximum rate of five per cent on incomes over \$5000. The trial of Dinuzulu, the native chieftain, was opened at Greytown late in October before three special British commissioners.—The first Legislative Assembly of **Orange River Colony** was opened on May 13. All the proceedings were bilingual, first in English, afterwards in Dutch. An Education Bill was adopted in July, placing the two languages on equal footing in instruction, the choice being left to the parents in each district. A bill authorizing compulsory military training was temporarily tabled.—The passage by the **Rhodesian** council of a registration act similar to that of the Transvaal caused Indian demonstrations and appeals to the British government for protection.—A Civil Service Bill published in the **Transvaal** on May 9 aroused English opposition on account of the extensive appointive power vested in the Botha ministry. Parliament, which was in session from June 15 until August, was concerned chiefly with a program of public works and the establishment of a land settlement board. There was a recrudescence in September and October of Indian opposition, in spite of some liberal amendments to the registration act, and the Indian leader, Dr. Gandhi, was arrested and deported.

INDIA.—An uprising of tribesmen along the Afghan frontier was suppressed in May and June by General Willcocks, with a British loss of 52

killed and 206 wounded. The ameer of Afghanistan indignantly denied the charge that he had incited the revolt.—Mr. Tilak, the leader of the extreme Nationalists, was arrested in July on a charge of criminal libel and sedition, based on an article in his newspaper, and was condemned, by seven votes to two in a court in which the majority of the judges were British, to a fine of \$330 and deportation from the country for six years. Demonstrations of sympathy for Mr. Tilak resulted at Bombay in serious riots and collisions with the troops. Business was at a standstill for several days. Numerous other editors and leaders of less importance were sentenced in August and September to various terms of imprisonment or to deportation for similar offences.—The total number of persons in receipt of state aid throughout India has steadily fallen until, on October 15, it was 48,000.

OTHER DEPENDENCIES.—The legislature of **British Guiana** revised the tariff in September and granted preferential treatment to the other members of the Empire.—The legislature of **Newfoundland** was dissolved in September and new elections were ordered for November 2. (For Egyptian affairs, see *infra*, p. 776.)

V. CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FRANCE.—**Parliament** closed its session on July 13. Only one important bill passed both chambers, that for the purchase of the Western Railway by the state. The Old Age Pension Bill (see last RECORD, p. 376) passed the Deputies, but the Senate was unable to agree with the lower chamber as to ways and means. The Income Tax Bill was also left over until the autumn session. The estimates for 1909 showed an increase of \$12,000,000 in expenditures, but an item for the construction of two battleships of 20,000 tons was suppressed by the budget committee of the Deputies.—M. Thomson, minister of marine, resigned in October, in consequence of a vote of censure by the Deputies, and was succeeded by M. Picard.—A demonstration by Paris **workmen** in the building trades on July 30 was attended by collisions between the crowd and the troops. In the fighting at Villeneuve Saint Georges four civilians were killed and fifteen wounded, and sixty-nine soldiers were injured. The general strike decreed by the Confederation of Labor as a reply to the arrest of its leading officials by the government proved an utter fiasco.—The translation of the body of Émile Zola from Montmartre to the Panthéon on June 4 was attended by President Fallières, the cabinet officers, Major **Dreyfus** and a great assemblage, partly friendly and partly hostile. At the close of the ceremony an attempt by a reactionary journalist named Grégori to assassinate Major Dreyfus threatened to revive the old strife. Grégori was unanimously acquitted in September and the incident was closed. The Chamber of Deputies, shortly after reassembling in October, condemned by 438 votes to 47 the campaign of the anti-Dreyfusards against the decision in the case of Major Dreyfus handed down by the Court of Cassation in 1906.—**The Vatican** forbade in May the formation of ecclesiastical mutual aid socie-

ties, and the property which might have been handed over to such organizations (see last RECORD, p. 376) was therefore given to public charitable institutions.—The **Paris** commune petitioned the government in July for the transfer to the city of the fortifications of Paris with a view to the construction of an outer circular boulevard and several public parks.—The **wine growers** were reported in considerable distress as the result of practically the total failure of the champagne vintage.

GERMANY.—The **imperial government** announced in September that the greatly increased expenditures would necessitate the establishment by the Reichstag of new sources of revenue.—The government decided in August, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, to admit women who are subjects of the empire to the universities on the same footing as men, but to require women of other countries to secure special permission from the minister of public instruction before matriculation.—A lively debate on the question of refusing to vote supplies attended the **Socialist Congress** at Nürnberg in September and showed tense feeling between the Prussian delegates and those from South Germany.—General Keim announced in July the secession of 140,000 members from the **Navy League**.—Maximilian Harden succeeded on a technicality in having the sentence passed on him for libeling Count Kuno von Moltke (see last RECORD, p. 377) reversed on appeal. The perjury trial of Prince Eulenburg, which grew out of the **Harden-von Moltke** litigation, was begun on June 29 but adjourned two weeks later on account of the prisoner's state of health. He was eventually released late in September.—In the June elections in **Prussia** seven Socialists were elected to the Landtag. No Socialist had ever before secured a seat in that assembly. The speech from the throne at the opening of the Landtag on October 20 indicated the intention of the government to introduce a modification of the existing antiquated three-class system, which has been the object of much animadversion in recent years.—Grand Duke Frederick of **Mecklenburg-Schwerin** announced on May 12 his intention of granting a constitution to his duchy, the only German state without constitutional government.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The golden jubilee of the **emperor's** accession was celebrated with great popular enthusiasm on May 7.—The **Delegations** assembled in October and approved the increase of the pay of army officers and the regulations for the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see *supra*, p. 746).—The **Austrian** government carried on negotiations throughout the summer for the purchase of five railways, making a total of 17,836 kilometres of line owned by the state as against 4000 remaining in private hands.—Dr. Wahrmund, professor of canon law at Innsbrück, who had earned the hostility of the papal nuncio, resumed his lectures on June 1, relying on Liberal support, but the Clerical and Christian Socialist leaders, after several student riots, closed that university temporarily as well as the universities of Vienna and Gratz. The trouble was ended by transferring Professor Wahrmund to a chair at Prague.—The **Hungarian** government

presented bills for free instruction in the national schools, for state support of private and religious schools, and for the establishment of agricultural secondary schools for children between thirteen and fifteen years of age.

RUSSIA.—The **Duma** took a recess from July 11 until October 28. Its acts before adjournment included approval of the budget, issue of an internal loan of \$100,000,000, grant of a subsidy for steamship service between Vladivostok and China and Japan, and several measures against drunkenness. The Council of the Empire overruled the Duma in voting the construction of four battleships and in rendering members of the Constitutional Democratic and other unrecognized parties ineligible to office in the *zemstvos* or municipal councils.—The Missionary Congress of the **Orthodox Church**, sitting at Kieff in August, protested against freedom of conscience and recommended that persons not of the Orthodox faith should be forbidden to acquire land in the western provinces. The Holy Synod, contrary to the advice of its procurator, M. Isvolsky, as well as of Premier Stolypin, caused to be read in all the churches of Russia on September 6 an appeal to the faithful to abstain from celebrating Count Tolstoy's eightieth birthday, which fell on September 10.—**Army** reforms were inaugurated in August. Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved of command and all the military departments were subordinated to the ministry of war.—Because the minister of public instruction was empowered to forbid women to attend **university** lectures in future, the rector of the University of St. Petersburg resigned in September. In October there were several student strikes at St. Petersburg and at Moscow against governmental interference.—Considerable interest was aroused during the summer in the case of the patriot Nicholas Tchaykovsky, who had been detained several months in prison without trial on charges based on revolutionary acts alleged to have been committed thirty years previously. The government released him on October 26 on bail of \$25,000, raised largely by his friends in England and the United States.—Serious post-office frauds were reported from Moscow.—M. Stolypin stated in the Duma on May 18 amid applause that his government had no purpose to infringe the constitutional privileges of **Finland**, but that the laws of the grand-duchy and of Russia should be coördinated wherever the empire at large was affected. The parties in the new Finnish Diet, which was elected in July and met on August 3, showed the following numbers: Swedish party, 25; Young Fennoman, 25; Old Fennoman, 54; Social Democratic, 83; Agrarian, 9; Christian Workmen, 2. All parties were united on the question of resisting Russian aggression, and the Young Fennoman president of the preceding Diet was reelected.

ITALY AND THE HOLY SEE.—**Agrarian** agitation in Parma resulted in the declaration of a strike on May day involving some 40,000 workmen. Largely through ecclesiastical effort, the Agrarian Association, representing the landowners, reluctantly consented in June to meet representatives of the Chamber of Labor, but the strike was not ended until the latter part of

July and then only after considerable rioting and great suffering.—The government recommended in May the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for land and sea fortifications on the Austrian and French frontiers and an increase of \$1,500,000 in the **army** budget for the purpose of raising the salaries of lower officers.—The king formally inaugurated the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome on May 23.—Signor Nasi, the ex-minister who recently underwent a term of imprisonment (see last RECORD, pp. 380, 381), was reëlected deputy for Trapani by popular vote in July, obtaining 3000 votes against 150 cast for his opponent. He declared that he would work for home rule in **Sicily**.—An important papal decree, which became effective on November 1, completely reorganized the **Roman Curia** and the various congregations. Among other changes, the congregation of the Propaganda was deprived of jurisdiction over Great Britain, the United States, Canada and Holland.

OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.—Elections on May 24, in connection with the biennial retirement of half the members of the **Belgian** chambers, resulted in reducing the Clerical majority from twelve to eight, the Socialists gaining five seats. The opposition had a popular majority of 20,000, but the system of plural voting saved the Clericals. The Deputies came unexpectedly to a vote, August 20, on the Congo treaty and the colonial law, carrying the one by a majority of 29 and the other by a majority of 42. The Senate adopted the former by 63 votes to 24 on September 9 and subsequently ratified the latter by 66 votes to 22. The net result was that Belgium took over the Congo, including the former crown domain with all its assets and liabilities, and in return, in addition to agreeing to pay certain subsidies, Belgium created two special funds, one of \$9,000,000, to be expended on public works in Belgium, and the other of \$10,000,000, to be paid to the king and spent by him, subject to ministerial responsibility, on objects connected with the colony.—General elections in **Bulgaria** on June 7 gave the Democratic party then in power 170 seats out of a total of 203. Prince Ferdinand opened the new *Sobranie* on June 28.—A joint commission of members of the **Danish** Rigsdag and of the Icelandic Althing reported in May a bill to regulate the union between Denmark and Iceland, by which Iceland is to be recognized as a free, autonomous and independent country united to Denmark by a common king and by common affairs, thus forming with Denmark a state federation, the united Danish Empire; a supreme court is to be established in Iceland; fisheries are to be nationalized; the Danish flag is to be retained in foreign relations but the Icelandic flag used in Iceland; and the Icelandic treasury is to contribute toward the king's civil list. The bill was cordially received in Denmark but evoked some unfavorable criticism in Iceland. It goes to the Icelandic Althing in the autumn. A printers' strike prevented the appearance of most of the Danish newspapers for a week in August. The arrest of M. Alberti, ex-minister of justice, charged with forgery and embezzlement of funds to the amount of \$5,000,000, created a great scandal at Copenhagen early in

September and eventually caused the resignation of the premier, M. Christensen. M. Neergaard formed a new cabinet on October 15.—M. Tomonovitch, the **Montenegrin** premier, charged the National and the Democratic party leaders with plotting against the reigning family. The treason trial, which was begun at Cetigne on May 25, brought out some sensational evidence by a Bosnian journalist, who implicated the crown prince of Serbia in the manufacture of bombs to be used against Prince Nicholas. On June 27 six of the accused were condemned to death, three to life imprisonment, forty to detention for periods ranging from two to twenty years, and two were discharged. The implication of the Servian prince was officially denied at Belgrade.—King Manuel II of **Portugal** took the constitutional oath before the Chamber of Deputies on May 6. Many loyalist demonstrations were reported in the course of the summer. The Cortes, after protracted debates, approved the budget, which showed estimated revenue of \$79,000,000 and expenditure of \$80,000,000, and fixed the king's civil list at \$1100 a day. The minister of finance was severely attacked in June for advances made to the late king and other members of the court. The Cortes in August passed a tariff bill empowering the government to double the existing duties on articles from countries which differentiate against Portuguese goods, and rejected a measure to expel the religious orders from the kingdom.—The elections for the **Servian** Skupshtina in June returned 81 Ministerialists, 46 Extreme Radicals, 16 Liberals, 8 Progressists and one Socialist. The result was a keen disappointment to the government.—The **Spanish** Cabinet in June restored the constitutional guarantees in the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona. The Cortes authorized an internal loan of \$32,000,000. Disorders in Catalonia late in June were said to be the result of separatist agitation in that province. The queen gave birth to a second son on June 18.—The **Swedish** Riksdag, which closed in June, passed measures for the purchase by the state of the Svapavaara mines, the electrification of the state railways, and the establishment of a special governmental department for water falls and waterpower.—In **Switzerland** on July 5 a law forbidding the manufacture, sale or importation of absinthe was adopted by a popular vote of 236,232 to 137,702. The National Council, after a long debate, adopted a bill on October 7 providing for the insurance of workmen against sickness and accident.—In **Turkey** the liberal or Young Turk movement has been rapidly gaining strength; and on July 24, alarmed by repeated mutinies in the Macedonian army and urged by the Committee of Union and Progress, an influential group of the Young Turk party, the sultan decreed the restoration of the suspended constitution of 1876, proclaimed a general amnesty and ordered parliamentary elections for November 1. Great popular rejoicing followed. Said Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned, together with the other ministers of the old régime, and most of the palace officials fled from the country. Kiamil Pasha, a liberal, was entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet, and the Committee of Union and Progress assumed practical control of the government. The

sultan swore fidelity to the constitution on the Koran, agreed to pay for new Houses of Parliament from his civil list, and announced that the permanent organization and attributes of the various ministries would be left to Parliament. On August 16 the Committee of Union and Progress published a program for the new government, embodying military and naval reorganization, an economical budget, free education, and recognition of equality of rights for all Ottoman subjects without distinction of religion or race.

VI. ASIA AND AFRICA

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.—The Hedjaz railway was opened on September 1, establishing direct communication between Damascus and Medina.

PERSIA.—The cabinet resigned on May 2 and, although reinstated on the 15th at the request of Parliament, lost its authority, by the shah's decree, to irresponsible members of the court clique. The province of Azerbaijan, following the leadership of Sata Khan, protested against the shah's act and declared itself autonomous. Great disorder ensued, attended by loss of life and property. Thousands of armed Nationalists rallied to the protection of Parliament at Teheran, but the shah prevailed upon Parliament to disperse them in June. The shah then executed a *coup d'état*. On June 22 he forbade all publications and on the 23d dissolved parliament by force and proclaimed martial law. Teheran was easily controlled by the royalist troops, but the anti-royalists under Sata Khan occupied Tabriz and in September defeated the government troops sent against them. Negotiations carried on through British and Russian intermediaries amounted to little; the anti-royalists refused to disarm until Parliament should be called together again, and the shah refused to renew the constitution until the rebels in Azerbaijan should submit. The shah late in September ordered the convocation on November 15 of a "trusty and pious" Mejliss.

CHINA.—The government in June appointed French advisers to the ministers of war and communications and established a college at Peking to train Chinese for the maritime customs service.—A constitution was promulgated on August 27, modeled, broadly speaking, on that of Japan. It contemplates the establishment of a representative parliament. It vests in the sovereign the right of promulgating laws; the convocation and dissolution of Parliament; the command of the army and navy; power to make war or peace, to receive and appoint ambassadors, to proclaim martial law and to issue pardons; the appointment of judges and the right of raising funds when Parliament is not in session and of fixing the expenses of the imperial household. Members of Parliament are not "to speak disrespectfully of the court nor slander others." An appended bill of rights states: "Officers and people who keep within the law will have freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly; they shall not be liable to arrest except as prescribed by law; they shall not be disturbed without cause in their possession of property nor interfered with in their dwellings; and they have the obligation to pay taxes and render military service and the duty of obedience to the law of the land." The constitution was ac-

accompanied by an elaborate program of political, social and economic reforms, which the government plans to put gradually into force year by year until in 1917 the entire constitution and all the reforms become fully effective.—The government monopoly of the sale of opium was replaced in October by a licensing system.—The Dalai Lama, who left Tibet at the time of the British occupation, was received with great honor at Peking in September, and settled there, at least temporarily. It was reported that he offered some opposition to the Chinese policy in Tibet.

JAPAN.—The government announced in June an improvement in the financial condition and called attention to a surplus for the fiscal year just closed of \$31,000,000.—The cabinet resigned on account of the ill health of Premier Saionji and, on July 14, a new cabinet took office, with Marquis Katsura as prime minister, Count Komura as minister of foreign affairs, General Terauchi as minister of war, and Admiral Saito as minister of marine. The main features of the new government's program of financial retrenchment, as published in September, included the extension of the six years' program of armaments to eleven years, abstention from all loans during that period, increase of yearly redemption of the national debt to a minimum of \$25,000,000, curtailment of expenditures to the amount of \$100,000,000 and postponement of the proposed international exposition at Tokio from 1912 to 1917.—The cruiser Matsushima was sunk early in May, in consequence of an explosion on board, and over two hundred lives were lost.—The Formosan trunk railway, 334 miles in length, was opened on October 25.—Prince Ito, the Japanese resident-general in Korea, stated at a banquet on May 17 that the object of Japanese occupation was to enable the Koreans to secure their independence in the future and become the allies of Japan. All property controlled by the Korean imperial household was transferred to the state in June, and at the same time the power of appointing local officials was withdrawn from the central government and conferred upon provincial inspectors. New law courts were opened in July with Japanese legal experts on the bench to administer the new codes.

EGYPT.—The Egyptian Liberals and Nationalists were deeply stirred by the news of the Turkish revolution (see *supra*, p. 774), and it was reported in October that the Party of Constitutional Reform was losing prestige on account of its subservience to the court and that the growing Party of the People was showing bitterness against the khedive as well as against the British. Several petitions were presented to the khedive for the grant of a constitution.

ABYSSINIA.—Emperor Menelek has named as his successor his grandson Lidj Eyassu.

C. A. BEARD,
C. H. HAYES.